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descriptions of species and with each description the author gives an account of the habits and habitat, based chiefly on his own observations. In every case the local name is given in addition, and no effort is spared to combine scientific accuracy with popular diction. The plates by Ridgway and Mützel are admirable specimens of color printing.

**Cartailhac's Prehistoric France.**<sup>3</sup>—This work forms one of the *Bibliothèque Scientifique Internationale* Series, and like the rest of that set aims to embody the leading facts of the subject treated in brief essay which shall be at once both popular and scientific. M. Cartailhac's opening chapter is a history of the progress of the science of archeology, and contains a resumé of the important discoveries made in France. Then follows a discussion of the evidence for the existence of preglacial man, and a presentation of the undoubted facts concerning his appearance during early Plistocene. Under the head "artistic manifestations," are described the drawings and sculptures by primitive man, and the conclusions drawn from a comparison of the work with that of uncivilized man of the present day. A chapter on human bones discovered in the Alluvium and another on the mortuary customs as evidenced by the position, condition and surroundings of the skeletons discovered in caverns and burial-places closes the history of Paleolithic man.

Of Neolithic man M. Cartailhac makes a longer story. The grottoes, both natural and artificial, used as sepulchres, and the strange megalithic crypts, are very fully described, together with the funeral rites of the ancient Gauls. Ethnographic comparisons are made with living races, particularly as to the custom of erecting stones as monuments. Finally a discussion of the type of Neolithic man as revealed by the Cro-Magnon and other skulls found within the last few years brings to a close this interesting work on prehistoric man.

The volume forms one of the series edited by M. Lanessan, and it is of importance as furnishing a review of what has been discovered in that richest of all fields, France.

**Report of the U. S. National Museum for 1892.**<sup>4</sup>—This report comprises the Reports of the Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution upon the condition and progress of the Museum; Reports of the Curators; Paper's illustrative of collections in the Museum; A Bibliography; and List of Accessions. Shufeldt's Paper on scientific

<sup>3</sup> *La France Préhistorique d'après les Sépultures et les Monuments.* Par Emile Cartailhac. Paris, 1889.

taxidermy is beautifully illustrated. The author criticises the results attained by workers in the Museum, viewing the subject from the standpoint of an artist and biologist. Other important and interesting papers are Dr. White's discussion of Biology in its relation to geological investigation, and a description of Japanese Wood-cutting and Wood-cut Printing by T. Tokuno, chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing of Japan. This paper is also finely illustrated.

**Marsh on Tertiary Artiodactyla.**<sup>5</sup>—In this paper we have another characteristic production of its author. Thirteen alleged new species, three alleged new genera, and three alleged new families, are named. To point out how far they are described, and are not duplications of other work, is the object of the following pages. The three "new" families are not described at all, not a single character being assigned to any of them. No reasons are given to show that they differ from each other or from families already known. The three new genera are described, but are not compared with genera already known out of North America. One of them (*Agriomeryx*, p. 270) is identical with the *Coloreodon* Cope, described in 1879<sup>6</sup> and figured in 1884 and 1888<sup>6</sup>. In addition to these three genera, references are made to nine other alleged genera named by the author in previous publications. Taking these up seriatim, the first in order is called *Eohyus*, which name was used without accompanying description in an address delivered by Prof. Marsh and published in 1877. The introduction of this and other new names in this way in that address gave them no authority, and other names applied to the same types at subsequent dates, if accompanied with a description, would necessarily be used. But if not so replaced, this rehabilitation after seventeen years, should be such as to satisfy the rules of nomenclature. But what is now offered to us? The only diagnosis of *Eohyus* vouchsafed to us, is that "the type specimen is a last upper molar and the characters of its crown are well shown in the figure," which accompanies the text. This will scarcely do as a generic diagnosis, and no other specimens represent the species and genus! Yet on the strength of this material he bases the "new" and undefined "family *Eohyidæ*." The specimen comes from the Wasatch of New Mexico. He then describes most imperfectly, and without figure, an alleged second species from the Puerco formation,

<sup>4</sup>Report of the U. S. National Museum for the year ending June 30, 1892. Washington, 1893.

<sup>5</sup>Description of Tertiary Artiodactyles by O. C. Marsh. *Amer. Journ. Sci. Arts*, 1894. Sept., p. 259.

<sup>6</sup>Proceedings American Philosoph. Society.